

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *FLEISCHMANNIA* FROM MESOAMERICA
(EUPATORIEAE: ASTERACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Fleischmannia suderifica R.M. King & H. Robinson and *F. yucatanensis* R.M. King & H. Robinson are described as new from Guatemala and Yucatán respectively.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, *Fleischmannia*, Mesoamerica

A study of the genus *Fleischmannia* in Mesoamerica has resulted in recognition of 31 species from the area, of which the following two are previously undescribed.

Fleischmannia suderifica R.M. King & H. Robinson, *sp. nov.* HOLOTYPE: GUATEMALA. Izabal: Cristina, Dryish ditch along railroad. Secondary shoots. Leaves used for a sudorific tea. Nom. vernac. "te'." 22 May 1919. *Blake 7576* (US).

Plantae herbaceae perennes c. 0.4 m altae; caules pallide brunnescentes breviter puberuli non fistulosi. Folia opposita, petiolis 3-6 mm longis; laminae oblongo-ovatae plerumque 2.3-3.3 cm longae 6-14 mm latae base breviter acutae trinervatae margine superne pauce crenulato-serrulatae apice anguste rotundatae supra puberulae subtus in nervis et in superficiis plerumque glabrae non vel obscure glandulo-punctatae. Inflorescentiae corymbosae c. 5 cm latae et 3-4 cm altae, ramulis in glomerulis paucis subdensis dispositis, pedunculis 1-4 mm longis puberulis. Capitula 4-5 mm alta; bractae involucri c. 22 subimbricatae basiliores plerumque dense insertae plerumque anguste oblongae 1.0-3.5 mm longae 0.5-0.7 mm latae apice obtusae margine anguste scariosae extus minute pilosulae. Flores c. 30 in capitulo; corollae lavandulae c. 2 mm longae,

lobis c. 0.3 mm longis breviter puberulis; rami stylosum anguste lineares. Achaenia c. 1.3 mm longa superne in costis pauci-setulifera, costis persistentiter flavis; setae pappi c. 22 c. 2 mm longae base contiguae.

Fleischmannia suderifica most closely resembles *F. crocodilia* in its blunt, oblong leaves having essentially glabrous undersurfaces, but the latter has only c. 15 flowers in the heads and has glabrous achenes without persistently yellow ribs. The specimen is labeled as being of secondary shoots, but there is no reason to assume that any characters of the heads would be altered in such shoots. The achenes of the new species combine the persistently yellow ribs of the *F. pycnocephala* (Less.) R.M. King & H. Robinson type with the contiguous bases of pappus bristles of the *F. pratensis* (Klatt) R.M. King & H. Robinson type.

Blake's collection label mentions that leaves were used in the area for a sudorific (diaphoretic) tea. The note is used as the basis for the species name, although it seems unlikely that the Guatemalan natives made a distinction between any of the closely related species in the area.

Fleischmannia yucatanensis R.M. King & H. Robinson, *sp. nov.* HOLOTYPE: MÉXICO. Yucatán: Xnocac. Dec. 1916. *Geo. F. Gaumer & sons 23501* (US 1267807). PARATYPE: Yucatán: 1917-1921. *Geo. F. Gaumer 23501* (US 1267806).

Plantae herbaceae perennae ad 0.8 m altae; caules flavescentes minute puberuli non fistulosi. Folia opposita, petiolis 0.5-0.7 cm longis; laminae ovatae plerumque 1.8-2.5 cm longae 0.8-1.4 cm latae base breviter obtusae trinervatae margine in partibus medianis crenulatae apice acutae supra et subtus in nervis et superficiis minute et uniformiter puberulae subtus non vel obscure glandulopunctatae. Inflorescentiae thyrsoidae, ramis late patentibus laxe cymosis, pedunculis 3-7 mm longis minute puberulis. Capitula 4-5 mm alta; bracteae involucri 1.5-4.5 mm longae c. 0.8 mm latae, bracteae interiores obtusae late scariosae extus subglabrae. Flores c. 18 in capitulo; corollae albae c. 2.5 mm longae glabrae, lobis c. 0.3 mm longis; rami stylosum distaliter latiores. Achaenia c. 1.8 mm longa in costis persistentiter pallida superne et in costis minute scabridula; setae pappi c. 30 c. 2.5 mm longae base contiguae.

The two specimens seen of *Fleischmannia yucatanensis* have the same collection number but may not really be duplicates. The holotype is from Xnocac, collected by Gaumer & sons, and is dated Dec. 1916. The second specimen has no locality except Yucatán, is by only Geo. F. Gaumer, and is dated 1917-1921. The holotype was originally distributed from the Field Museum as *Eupatorium*

microstemon Cass., while the second specimen was distributed as *Coleosanthus diffusus* (Vahl) Kuntze. Both specimens have lax, thyrsoid inflorescences similar to those of *F. seleriana* (B.L. Robinson) R.M. King & H. Robinson (including *Eupatorium antiquorum* Standl. & Steyerl.) in general form, but the latter is much more robust and has densely hirsute stems and leaf surfaces. The dense, fine puberulence on the leaves of the new species resembles that of *F. deborabellae* R.M. King & H. Robinson. The latter species, of the mountains of Guatemala and Honduras, differs by its more robust form, its often denser inflorescence, its pale lavender corollas, and the numerous obvious glands on its leaf surfaces.